

# Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 41.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 231. VOL. V.

**TERMS.**—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

## DISSOLUTION.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP** heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. has been dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.  
Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

## Trotter & Huntington.

**WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,**  
OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and dispatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.  
Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

## ALBERT TORRENCE,

HAVING associated himself with Horton & Hutton, of Fayetteville, as partners in trade, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of *Horton, Hutton & Co.* in Fayetteville, and *A. Torrence & Co.* in Salisbury. A Torrence & Co. are now receiving, and will continue to keep on hand, an extensive assortment of

## DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

which they offer low for cash. Also, a large assortment of

## Shoes and Leghorn Bonnets.

All those indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle their accounts.  
A. TORRENCE.  
January 12, 1829.—17.

## THE WILKESBORO' HOTEL.

Is now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthy and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salisbury to Knoxville, and from Cherow to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile.—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.  
G. V. MASSEY.  
Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

## PHILADELPHIA

## Coach Establishment.

THE subscriber, No. 288 & 290 Race Street, between 8th & 9th Streets, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a great variety

## Of Coaches, Chariotees, Dearborns,

Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. &c. &c.

Which, with a general assortment of HARNESS, will be sold at the lowest prices. All of which will be warranted as to materials and workmanship.  
HENRY HUBER, jr.

## Plated Saddlery Warehouse,

NO. 40 North 3d Street, Philadelphia,

—OPPOSITE HICKS'S HOTEL—

Where a large and general assortment, comprising every article in the above line, is offered by wholesale as low as can be purchased in this City. Among which are plated, brass, japan and tin'd Coach, Gig and Harness Furniture; Worsted, Cotton and Straining Web; Plush; Hog Skins; Oil Cloths for curtains and carpeting; Steel and Wood Coach and Gig Springs; Saddle and Gig Trees; Stirrups, Bits, &c. &c. Also,

## Patent roller STIRRUPS,

A beautiful article and far superior to Spring Stirrups.

H. & F. A. HUBER.  
Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1827.—6mt64

## For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.  
June 24, 1829.—87tf.

## Lands and Negroes for Sale,

## In Burke County.

THE subscriber has a desire, to sell a tract of Land, known by the name of VINE HILL: upwards of two hundred acres, whereon is an elegant well-finished, large, commodious dwelling house, with a wing at one end, for a family room; a good Barn, smith Shop, stables and other necessary out-houses; together with a good set of Mills, Saw and Grist Mill; all within a mile of Morganton. ALSO, three other TRACTS, adjoining the above stated tract. The improvements of the first mentioned tract, are not exceeded by any in the county, for elegance and convenience.

—ALSO—

four tracts, on the north fork of Catawba River, and one on Muddy Creek; several Lots in Morganton; between twenty and thirty

## Likely Negroes, among

them are Mechanics. ALSO.

## A good Wagon and Team.

The sale to commence the 26th day of next October, at the Court-House in Morganton, and continue, until all are sold. The conditions of the sale, are these: twelve months credit will be given; bonds with approved security will be required.  
J. M. GREENLEE.  
March 21, 1829.—3131.

## A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the

Post-Office, at Lincolnton, N. C. April 1st, 1829.

Baker, Edward	Kiser, John
Bradshaw, Jonas	Kistler, David
Buckler, Andrew	Low, Thomas 2
Beam, David	Lucky, Samuel
Ballew, Thomas	Little, George
Bird, Robert	Law, Chancey
Boyd, Susannah Mrs.	Lehmann, Joseph
Chine, Phillis	Moore, William
Club, Elizabeth	Macomb, James
Craig, William	Murphy, Betsy
Crow, Thomas	Mooney, Katy
Carpenter, Joseph	Mintam, Loga
Cook, John	Mullen, Daniel
Carpenter, Henry or	McGrath, Edward 2
Andrew	Mooney, Abraham
Clay, John	McCarte, Abram
Cook, Edward	Magree, Daniel
Clark, Jephthah	McBee, Vardry
Doulin, Zachary	Nele, John
Duly, John	Norton, Alexander
Danell, Sarah	Peelar, Barney
Dothrow, George	Ponder, John
Eddleman, Peter	Robinson, David
Eaton, Jonathan	Roper, John
Eddleman, Peter	Ramsey, Daniel
Falls, James	Row, Frederick and
Flanagan, Philip	John and George
Ferguson, James	Rothled, William
Graham, A. E. Martha	Rough, Peter
Graham, William	Rufeld, Daniel
Green, L. William	Stroup, Moses
Goodson, John and	Summerson, Michael
Allen	Shuford, David

Hafner, John

Hamilton, Ruben

Hopper, Mary

Hollan, Isaac

Homes, Stephen

Hoke, Daniel

Huggin, B. F.

Hays, Henry

Harris, Walters

Hederman, C. George

Harrison, Elmon

Johnson, Dr.

Jones, James

Jaret, Sarah

3131.

## DRUGS & MEDICINES.

HAVING associated myself with Dr. Isaac Burns, of this place, in the Druggist business, I take the liberty to state, that the *SALISBURY MEDICAL & DRUG STORE* will again be renewed under the firm of

## AUSTIN & BURNS.

I am now on my way to Philadelphia and N. York, for the purpose of laying in a general assortment of

## Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

Those who feel disposed to patronize the above establishment, will be supplied on liberal terms, wholesale or retail.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN.  
Salisbury, March 5, 1829.—23tf

## Duncan G. MacRae

INFORMS his friends that he has removed to Wilmington and will be happy to serve them as

## COMMISSION AGENT,

in the sale, purchase, or shipment of produce and merchandise. Being advantageously situated for such business, and having the agency of the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, with some experience in the trade of Fayetteville and the back country, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.  
Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 10, 1829.

## ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

## Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09f.

## A. TORRENCE & CO.

HAVE on hand a quantity of Thomastown Lime, Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, wholesale or retail, low for Cash. Likewise an assortment of IRON, suitable for Wagon, Stage and Gig Tires.  
4128.

## JOB PRINTING of every descrip-

tion executed at this Office, with neatness and despatch.

## State of North-Carolina.

## MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, full Term, 1828.

Benjamin Steward

vs.

Harriet Steward.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for her to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, at Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, then & there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

JAS. M. HUTCHISON, Clk.

6132—pr. adv. \$3 00.

## State of North-Carolina.

## MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, full Term, 1828.

Eliza Cox

vs.

William Cox.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks, in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for said county, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then & there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

JAS. M. HUTCHISON, Clk.

6132—pr. adv. \$3 00.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY

## FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Ezra Allen-

mon, there will be offered for sale, on Monday, the 18th day of May next, at the Mansion Hotel in the town of Salisbury, the following property, viz:—The Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a large assortment of

## DRY GOODS, HARD WARE & CUTLERY;

which has been laid in with great care:

2 likely negro Women, & 3 children;

2 horses, one carryall and harness;

1 Gig and harness, a superior article;

some fine milch cows; stock of hogs, and a variety of other articles. At the same time, there will also be offered for sale, the

## MANSION HOTEL.

with the adjoining lots belonging to same. This House is large and convenient, well furnished, and not inferior to any in the western part of the State; having from 20 to 30 rooms in it, with six neat offices attached. On the premises is a very superior Stable, calculated to hold from 50 to 60 horses, a brick kitchen ice-house, and all other necessary out-buildings. There is also in the main building, fronting the main street, an excellent store-room, counting and lumber room, and cellar, on the same.

It is presumed a further description will be unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase, is requested to call and view the premises. The House is also furnished with new furniture, of an excellent quality, which will be sold with or without the House, as may suit the parties.

## —ALSO—

Four out lots, in the north square of said town; and the interest that the said Allenmon owns in the house and lot now occupied by Col. E. Yarbrough.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale; and sale to continue from day to day.

R. H. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

April 11, 1829.—432.

## DR. GILES

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury and adjacent country. He has taken the Shop of Dr. Ferrand, where he may at all times be found, except when professionally engaged.

N. B. He has just received from Philadelphia a good selection of fresh MEDICINES.

4231.

## Valuable Mills and Land

## FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday, the 2d day of June next, on the premises, at a credit of one and two years, the Mills and Land adjoining on Dutchman's Creek, in Rowan county, known by the name of Douthett's Mills, subject to the widow's right of dower, in the same. The tract of land partly occupied by the mill and pond contains about

## One hundred Acres.

and is sold under a Decree of the Court of Equity, for the purpose of making a division among the numerous heirs of the late proprietor.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. m. c.

April 20, 1829.—765.

## THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

## ÆRONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at Concord, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st March, and end the 1st August. Twelve dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires, eight dollars the leap; and twenty dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Æronaut, see hand-bills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND, }  
CHARLES L. POWERS. }

Feb. 12, 1829.

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

[40t 1 Aug.]

## Desultory Selections.

## OLD ENGLISH THEOLOGY.

There is much reason for congratulating the English church on the revival of taste for the theological writings of the seventeenth century. We have now the satisfaction of seeing complete collections of most of those stupendous works, in useful and manageable forms; and it will scarcely be questioned, that the study of them must powerfully tend to invigorate and enrich our modern divinity. On every account, indeed the contemplation of these gigantic labors cannot be otherwise than profitable. In the first place, it must be awfully instructive, to observed the prodigality with which many of these venerable men dedicated the stores of their genius and learning to the sacred cause in which they were engaged. It has often been observe, of the writers of that age, that they appear to have regarded literature, in all its departments, as a calling, which was to separate them from the rest of mankind, and to impose on them a vow of almost perpetual seclusion from its interests and its recreations.

It is impossible to look upon the composition of our greatest divines, without perceiving that what was true of many of the most illustrious characters of that period, was eminently so of them. It is evident that they gave themselves up to the studies connected with their sacred calling with all their heart, and with all their mind, and with all their soul, and with all their strength. And no one can view without surprise, and few, we should imagine, without humiliation, the immensity of the spoil they gathered in their incursions into the various provinces of erudition; and none, we hope, can observe, without the deepest veneration, the fidelity with which they devoted these treasures to the glory of God, and to the salvation of men. In surveying their vast accumulations, we feel almost oppressed with a sense of poverty and degeneracy. Our emotions resemble, in some degree, those with which we wander among monuments and remains, that seem to speak of an age of heroes, or of Titans. The piles are so massive and cyclopean, that they appear to defy the faculties and the resources of the present race; and it is not till after a steady effort, that we can awake to the conviction that their achievements, prodigious as they appear, are such as may always be accomplished by masculine understandings occupied with an entire concentration of their faculties, in the acquisition and application of knowledge.

**How to be a Lady's Man.**—When you call on a family, should there be any children in the room, be sure you get one of them on your knee—two little ones would be better, if procurable, because you might say to the mother whilst you dangled her offspring, "Oh! such a pair were never seen, &c." If you can contrive to rub the child's dirty shoes against your white trowsers, so as to leave a mark, it will do you much good—because the mother will say, "Oh, Sir! the child is spoiling your clothes; you can then easily reply, 'my dear madam, make no apologies, I am devotedly attached to children; nothing gains the heart of a mother so much as attention paid to her children; therefore coax the child as much as you can to play with your epaulette (if you have the honor to be in the army)—fortune may so far favor you as to induce the young one to pull one of the buttons off;—that circumstance alone would insure you invitations during the winter. If the child be ever so ugly, remark that it reminds you (and sigh at the same time) of a 'lovely little sister of yours', now alas! no more; after that observation you may 'book' yourself for a score of parties. But should the dear little innocent, be really pretty, and the mamma quite the reverse, you can still do some good by saying, 'good God! madam, how greatly the child resembles you,' a congreve rocket discharged against a breast work could not have more effect than this remark of yours will have in the breast of the lady; she will tell her husband that you are a 'fine young man, and that she is convinced you have an excellent heart and disposition, by what she saw of your affection for children;

so, although you may like children as 'the devil does holy water,' a little policy, and a few attentions well timed, will insure a flattering reception in every family; and you will then gain the first step in the profession of 'a lady's man.'—*Florestan.*

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

## CATHOLIC DISABILITIES.

At a time when the whole population of Great Britain and America,—nay, of every Catholic and every Protestant country—are more or less excited on the subject of Catholic Emancipation, it may be interesting to inquire what are the disabilities under which so large a portion of His Majesty's subjects are laboring, and from which they have been praying almost for centuries, to be released? We shall state them as they stood in 1812, since which time, we believe, few or no changes have been made.

A Catholic Peer cannot sit in the House of Peers.

Nor a Catholic Commoner in the House of Commons.

A Catholic Priest cannot celebrate marriage between two Protestants, or between a Protestant and Catholic, unless already married by a Protestant, under penalty of £500.

A Catholic cannot be Lord High Chancellor, or Keeper or Commissioner of the Great Seal.

Nor Master or Keeper of the Rolls.

Nor a Justice of the King's Bench, or of the Common Pleas.

Nor a Baron of the Exchequer.

Nor Attorney or Solicitor General.

Nor King's Sergeant at Law.

Nor a Member of the King's Council.

Nor a Chancellor in Chancery.

Nor Chairman of Sessions for the county of Dublin.

Nor Counsel to the Commissioners of Revenue.

Nor the Recorder of a City or Town.

Nor an Advocate in Spiritual Courts.

Nor a Sheriff of a County, City or Town.

Nor a Sheriff.

He cannot be Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, or other Governor of Ireland.

Lord High Treasurer, or Lord of Treasury.

Governor of a County, or Privy Counsellor.

Post-Master General, Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Secretary of State.

Keeper of the Privy Seal, or Auditor General.

Provost or Fellow of Dublin University.

Lord Mayor or Alderman of a corporate city or town.

He cannot be a member of a Parish Vestry.

Nor cannot bequeath any sum of money, or any lands, for the maintenance of a clergyman, or the support of a Chapel or School.

In corporate towns, Catholics are uniformly excluded from Grand Juries.

It would perhaps be tedious to recite the whole list of offices of trust, emolument, or dignity, from which the Catholics are excluded, either by the express letter of the law, or by the application of oaths, and tests.—Suffice it to say, that the learned author of *Vindiciae Hibernicae* computes the number of stations in Ireland alone, which these offices embrace, at three thousand seven hundred and forty!!

Is it strange that a people groaning under such oppression should be importunate; that they should have followed up their petitions after year and generation after generation; and that, between hope and fear, they should sometimes have overstepped the bounds of order and law. If England would heal the wound which weakens the body politic; if she should engage the real sympathies of Ireland in her behalf, and make one nation of lands which "abhor each other;" the course is a plain one.—Ireland must be admitted to the privileges of Englishmen. We know there are some, chiefly connected with the Established Church, who forebode the most disastrous consequences, should Catholic Emancipation be granted. But why should they fear? In the United States the experiment has been fully tried, of granting a free and full toleration to all religions; and the result is such as to convince every American of the safety and wisdom of the principle. Make men happy, and they will be loyal; oppress them, and their loyalty will only be a cloak to conceal the hand of an assassin.

## Tit for Tat.

—Lord Chesterfield visiting Lord L., a favorite dog bit him in the leg. "Don't be afraid," says Lord L., "my little dog never bites." Lord C. knocking down the animal with his cane, replied in the same strain, "Don't be afraid, my lord, I never strike little dogs."

## Beastly Intoxication.

—Not long since, an old cow, as if to shame man, and see how much below the common brute level she could go, ventured up to a certain still house door—drank herself tipsey as most others do who frequent such places—staggered away, as no brute ever staggered before, fell down and died. *Western Intel.*



From the Newbern Spectator.

**A Retrospect.**—One hundred and nineteen years have elapsed since the Colony of Palatines or Germans landed at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent, where they erected temporary shelters until they could be put in possession of their lands. This spot they called New Bern, from Bern in Switzerland, where Graffenreid, their leader, was born. Few races of men have been more unfortunate than this Colony. They were from Heidelberg and its vicinity, on the Rhine. They had been persecuted on account of their religion, by their Prince, and repeatedly plundered by contending armies. Six thousand of them, at the invitation of Queen Anne, sought refuge in England. Christopher de Graffenreid and Louis Michell were attempting, about this time, to mend their fortunes by purchasing lands in some of the British Colonies. The lords proprietors of Carolina, had agreed with these gentlemen that 10,000 acres of land should be laid off for them, in one body, between Neuse and Cape Fear, they paying twenty shillings the hundred acres, six pence the yearly quit rent. This company having secured the lands, wished to make them productive by settling them with tenants; and the poor Palatines presented themselves as an object of speculation. Graffenreid and Michell covenanted that they would transport to North Carolina six hundred and fifty of the Palatines; about one hundred families; and that they would lay off to each family 250 acres of land, to be held on certain easy terms. The people arrived in December, 1709, at the place we have before mentioned, the confluence of the Neuse and Trent. But the ill fortune which they experienced in Europe pursued them to the New World. Graffenreid, in whose name the lands were taken up, and with whom they had lodged their own money, returned to Europe without giving them a title for their settlements. He mortgaged the lands to Thomas Pollok for eight hundred pounds sterling, and they passed to the heirs of that gentleman. After many years, upon their petition to the King, they were in some measure indemnified by a grant of 10,000 acres of land, free from quit rent for ten years.

In 1707, a Colony of French Protestants settled on Trent River. They contemplated cultivating the vine, but they were seduced from it by the staples of the country. From this Colony are probably derived the French names of *Foscue*, *Fonville*, and a few others. They were sober, frugal, and industrious planters, and in a short time became independent citizens.

In 1711, the first Indian War in North Carolina broke out in the neighbourhood of New Bern. Lawson, the Surveyor General, was the first victim of this war. Many families were destroyed by the sudden hostility of the Indians, but the Palatines did not suffer, Graffenreid having made a treaty with the Indians.

There is something a little "mysterious" in the singular coincidence of so many fires occurring in our cities on the same day. Friday has been considered unlucky, we cannot tell for how long a time, although Columbus' success in discovering America, on which voyage he sailed on Friday, ought to have rendered questionable the truth of the popular prejudice on that subject. There was an attempt to fire this city last Friday: Savannah suffered on the same day: John T. Lamar's warehouse, in Macon, was set on fire at the same time, and we have heard of similar attempts in Greensboro', Eatonton, and Camden, (S.C.) all on the same day. It was very windy, and every thing was extremely dry. We are not, however, disposed to account for it altogether in that manner, although we have been informed of great fires in the country, which have undoubtedly been the consequence of accident. On last Friday near two thousand pannels of fence were burnt up in Beach Island.—Two gentlemen of this county lost, one, ten thousand rails, and the other one hundred and fifty pannels of fence, and we have heard of other losses of less considerable amounts. Our population has been alive to the danger to which incendiaries might expose them, and we hope their vigilance will not only preserve our city from anticipated dangers, but detect some of the villains who have been, undoubtedly, engaged in attempts to accomplish their diabolical ends.

We are not disposed to treat with levity (we have no reason) our late disasters; but really our friends have carried long faces so long, that we would shorten them if we could. Various opinions exist on the subject.—Some think them judgments upon us—the lawyers call them *feri facias*; and for ourselves, though we cannot tell exactly how it is, we agree with the wagoner, who said the other day, "the devil was in it."

Amidst the other reports, we hear that Jacksonboro', is consumed to its very foundation—so that the future historian will be unable to tell whether Jacksonboro', Babylon, or Palmyra had occupied the ill fated spot. The ponds in Scriven county had all been dried up by the extraordinary conflagration, and Ekefence swamp, having lost the thick covering of Bamboo briars, which, around its skirts, had hitherto baffled human curiosity, now discloses near its sunny centre

the *Island of the Happy*, with those heavenly inhabitants, who, now and then, stole upon the dreams, and delighted the imaginations of our Indian aborigines. *Georgia Courier.*

**The Panorama of Geneva.**—Every body knows the story of the competition between Zeuxis and Cleagenes, the Grecian painters: nevertheless, because it is a good story, we tell it here. Cleagenes painted some grapes so naturally that the birds flew at the picture and picked at the fictitious fruit. Zeuxis exhibited to his competitor a frame with a curtain over it, which, when Cleagenes would have withdrawn, he found to be no more real than his own grapes; whereupon he acknowledged himself defeated—saying, that he had deceived only birds, but Zeuxis had deceived him.—If any reader wonders to know what all this has to do with the Panorama of Geneva, we will tell him. A fine Newfoundland dog, the other day—having something of a taste for the fine arts as well as his master, who had paid his two shillings, went in to see the Lake and City. After gazing for some time, with evident tokens of gratification, he found himself so strongly tempted by the cool and fresh appearance of the water, that he could no longer resist, and made a desperate plunge at the canvass. The poor fellow escaped without any serious injury, but horribly disappointed. The incident is one of actual occurrence, and no higher praise can be bestowed upon the picture. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

New-York, April 11.

**Destructive Fire.**—We announced yesterday morning that a fearful conflagration was going on in Laurens st. and that the La Fayette Theatre was in ruins at 4 A. M. For the following particulars we are indebted to the Commercial of yesterday. The fire broke out in a stable belonging to the Theatre, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

In a short period the flames reached the Theatre, and the whole city was so completely illuminated, that a newspaper could have been read in the lower part of Broadway. The atmosphere was heavily loaded with clouds, which were lighted up like so many floating masses of fire. From the roofs of the most elevated houses, a most glorious panoramic view of the city was presented; and Brooklyn was distinctly within the vision as in the clearest day. This building extended from Laurence to Thompson street, and in less than two hours was reduced to a heap of ruins. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity to the buildings around it.

The Theatre is said to have cost Mr. Sanford \$100,000, but as the value of a thing is what it will bring it ought not to be estimated over \$50,000. It was mortgaged to Henry Yates, Esq. and no insurance could be effected on it. Estimating the loss of the Theatre at \$50,000, the entire loss of property may be set down at \$75,000.

The most inestimable blessing which the benign bounty of the Creator has bestowed upon man, is the possession of a virtuous, amiable and educated woman—her love is the highest delight which gladdens him in the vale of suffering; it is a green basis that spreads for him its grassy verdure in the desert of despair. In the possession of a lovely, sympathetic woman, even in the solitudes of life, only illuminated by her smiles, the soul is more gratified than upon the throne of Napoleon, when the world honored him with its homage, and was dazzled by the lustre of its glory.

Happiness has no more to do with beauty than a good crop of corn has with the personal looks of him who sowed the seed.

Nothing requires more judgment than the bestowal of confidence and charity; if the recipients are unworthy, we are betrayed in the one case, and abused in the other.

Human virtue is like the dying dolphin, exhibiting its most beautiful colours in distress.

A rugged countenance often conceals the warmest heart; as the richest pearl sleeps in the roughest shell.

A clerk of a market took a quantity of butter away from a countryman, because it was deficient in weight; and meeting him a few days after in a public house, says to him, "You're the man I took twenty pounds of butter from?"—"No I be'nt," says Hodge. "I'm sure you are," says the beadle. "I tell you I be'nt," rejoined the countryman, "and if thee lik'st I'll lay a guinea on't."—"Done," says the beadle, and the money was quickly posted—"Now," says the countryman, "thou didst take away twenty lumps of butter from me, but if there had been twenty pounds, you'd have had no right to take them, and this," continued he, very coolly pocketing the money, "will pay for the loss of the butter."

Bull. Lit. Gaz.

**Love.**—Spring love often freezes in the winter: and love once congealed, seldom pursues its old channel.

## FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, APRIL 17.

The William Byrnes, which sailed from Liverpool 8th March, is below; and although our papers are not yet up, we have had the good fortune to come into possession of the London Courier of the 6th, which contains the outlines of the *Plan for Catholic Emancipation*.—It was introduced in the House of Commons on the 5th, by the Right Hon. Secretary Peel, one of his Majesty's Ministers, who accompanied it with a brilliant speech, which occupies more than thirteen columns in the London Courier. The following are the outlines of the plan:—

1. Its basis is the removal from the Roman Catholics of civil disabilities, and the equalization of political rights.

2. Roman Catholics are to be admitted into both Houses of Parliament.

There are to be no restrictions as to numbers.

Catholics becoming members of either House, are to take an oath, to support and defend the succession of the Crown,—abjuring the sentiment that Princes excommunicated by the Pope may be deposed and murdered by their subjects,—denying the right of the Pope to any civil jurisdiction in the British Kingdom,—disclaiming, disavowing, and solemnly abjuring any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment as settled by law, &c.

3. Roman Catholics are to be incapable of holding the Office of Lord Chancellor, or of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

4. They may hold all Corporate Offices—may be Sheriffs and Judges.

5. But they are not to hold places belonging to the Established Church; the Ecclesiastical Courts, or Ecclesiastical foundations, nor any office in the Universities, the Colleges of Eaton, Winchester, and Westminster; nor any School of Ecclesiastical Foundation.—The laws relative to Roman Catholic right to presentations are to be retained. In cases where any Roman Catholic shall hold an office, with which Church patronage is connected, the Crown is to have the power of transferring the patronage. No Roman Catholic to hold any office to advise the Crown in the appointment of Offices connected with the Established Church of England and Ireland.

6. The existing Penal Laws affecting Roman Catholics are to be repealed.

7. Roman Catholics are to be put with respect to property, on a footing with Dissenters.

8. Catholic Members of Parliament are not to be obliged to quit the House upon any particular question. (Mr. Wilmot Horton's suggestion upon this subject is held to be objectionable.)

9. There is to be no declaration required against Transubstantiation.

10. Upon the subject of Ecclesiastical Securities, the Roman Catholics are to be placed on the footing of all other Dissenters.

11. There is not to be any Veto: nor is there to be any interference with the intercourse in Spiritual matters between the Roman Catholic Church and the See of Rome.

12. The Episcopal titles and names now in use in the Church of England, are not to be assumed by the members of the Roman Catholic Church.

13. When Roman Catholics are admitted to corporate and other offices, the insignia of such offices are in no case to be taken to any other place of worship than the Established Church. No robes of office are to be worn in any other than the Established Church.

14. The Jesuits and Monastic Communities.—The Names and Numbers of the individuals belonging to the existing Communities are to be registered.—communities bound by religious or monastic vows are not to be extended, & provision is to be made against the future entrance into the country of the order of Jesuits.—The Jesuits now are to be registered.

15. *Elective Franchise*.—Forty Shilling Freeholders. The Elective franchise is proposed to be raised from Forty Shillings to Ten Pounds.

Freeholders are to be registered, and the registry is to be taken before the Assistant Barrister of the Irish counties, with power of an appeal in certain cases from his decision to a higher tribunal.

The House adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock on Friday morning; and yet so intense was the interest excited; that mingled with the calls for adjournment, was heard "Go on, go on." At 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon the House again met, and after a great number of petitions had been presented for and against the emancipation of the Catholics, Mr. Agar Ellis, moved the Order of the Day for the resumption of the adjourned debate of last night, which was carried—Ayes 205, Noes 75; majority 130. A long debate ensued, in which Mr. C. Grant, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Peel and others took part. Mr. Grant said, it was a great day for England—a great day for Ireland—a great day for his right Hon. Friend (Mr. Secretary Peel)—a great day for freedom and common sense throughout the world

—when a British Minister proposed to a British House of Commons concession to the Catholics of Ireland.

**The Decision.**—At a very late hour, the Gallery was cleared for a division. The Ayes went into the lobby.

Mr. Peel then addressed them, briefly observing, that it was his intention to move the Resolutions in committee, and requesting, therefore, they would not separate. The intimation was received with loud cheers. The numbers were as follows:—

For Mr. Peel's Resolutions . . . . . 348  
Against them . . . . . 160

Majority in favour of Ministers . . . . . 183

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, in conformity with the decision above named, the Resolutions were moved and agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received on Monday. The House at three o'clock on Saturday morning adjourned.

[These particulars are from the Third Edition of the Courier, dated Saturday morning (March 7th) at 5 o'clock.]

**O'Connell.**—The Clare Election Committee assembled this morning, and came to the resolution that Daniel O'Connell, Esq. has been duly elected for the county of Clare, but that the petitions against his return were not frivolous.—*London 6th.*

A meeting took place this (6th March) day at the Thatched House, James street, of those Irish gentlemen now in town, when it was proposed by Mr. O'C. that a message be sent immediately to Sir Francis Burdett, requesting that gentleman & his friends to oppose, by every effort in their power, the extension of the Elective Franchise in Ireland, from 40s. to £10.

Mr. Lawless gave notice that he would to-morrow move a petition be presented to the House of Commons against the raising of the franchise, as proposed by Mr. Peel.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM COLOMBIA.

**New York, April 16.**—We have been indebted to a friend for the news brought from Colombia by the brig Medina, Beekman, from Cartagena.

Bolivar has called a Constituent Congress, at Bogota, which is to open its session on the 2d January, 1830. The decree is dated at Bojaca, December 25th, and is accompanied with a regulation about the elections.

On the 23d, before his departure for Popayan, he made the arrangements for leaving proper authority vested in officers remaining behind. Bolivar was at Popayan on the 26th January, where he published a proclamation, praising the faithful conduct of the inhabitants of the Valley towards the government, and called on those of Pasto to imitate them. Obando fled from Popayan on his approach, and had taken refuge in Pasto; and his companion, Lopez, had been routed, leaving all his arms, munition, &c. in the power of Gen. Herez. Bolivar had sent General Cordova in pursuit, and was to follow, marching on Patia and Pasto.

The Peruvian squadron, which had gone up the river of Guayaquil, expecting to be supported by a favorable party, after taking the battery of Cruces, was obliged to retire with the vessels damaged.

Gen. Flores, who had 8,000 men on the southern frontier, had left Ecuador for Popayan, the beginning of January, with the battalion Pichincha and the 4th squadron of Hussars, against Lopez and Obando.

The liberator arrived at Trapiche on the 21st February, on his way to Quito, with a division of the army for operations in that quarter. The vanguard, under command of General Cordova, arrived at Trapiche the day previous, and the reserve, under the command of Colonel Masquara, was within three days march, and on his way to the same place.

The Bogota Gazette, of the 8th of March, states that Col. Obando had gone to Ventagueda to treat with the Ecclesiastics, who carried his pardon from Bolivar to Pasto.—They were expected to meet on 21st February.

There was a report that Obando had from 3,000 to 4,000 men at Pasto, and would oppose Bolivar on his way to Quito. Gen. Santander was still a close prisoner in the Castle at Bocochoico. Sentence of banishment had been pronounced and carried into effect on some who differed from the present government, and who had possessed considerable influence in the country. The government was fitting out the frigate *Candinamarca* at Cartagena, to follow the Colombia to the Pacific; she had on board 300 men, and was daily receiving others from the interior, none of whom were sailors. The day previous to the Medina's sailing Com. Jolly, who was to take the command, arrived from Puerto Cavallo with 100 men, to join the frigate. It was perfectly tranquil at Cartagena, and it was confidently believed that business would improve.

*Consulate General of Colombia in the United States.* New York, April 16, 1829.

By an official communication from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, the Government of Colombia has declared in full rigor the law of the Republic, passed on

the 13th March, 1825, requiring every invoice of the cargo to be landed in the ports of the Republic to be certified by the Consul, Vice Consul, or Commercial Agent of Colombia, &c.

To enforce the compliance with this regulation the Government has ordered, through the Secretary of the Treasury, the Literal Prefectures to charge at the Custom Houses five per cent, in the value given to the articles by appraisers on whatever invoice presented without the above certificate.

This penalty will be incurred in four months after the publication of the law in the capitals of the Prefectures with respect to cargoes from Europe, and two months with respect to those coming from the Islands and continent of America.

The revenue officers are under a severe penalty constrained to be most vigilant on this point.

XAVIER DE MEDINA.

**Commerce of Sandusky.**—By a statement in the Clarion, it appears that there were 437 arrivals of vessels at Sandusky, on Lake Erie, in the year 1828; and that during the same period, 1623 wagons, averaging a ton, each, were loaded by the commission merchants at that place with dry goods and groceries for the interior of Ohio, for Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri, and Arkansas Territory. The property shipped from Sandusky is not stated, except by one house.

**Serious Affair.**—We understand that the dam across the Delaware about 70 miles above this place, near the mouth of the Lackawaxen creek, was nearly destroyed by the Raftmen last week. It appears that the late freshet has rendered the dam impassable—a public meeting was held by those who considered themselves aggrieved, and a representation sent to the managers that if the obstruction was not immediately removed, they would remove it by force. Therequest was not complied with, and they accordingly proceeded to the dam, blew up and tore away about 80 feet of it, and succeeded in clearing a passage for their rafts. *Easton Argus.*

**From Havana.**—Capt. Martin, of the brig Cobossee Contee, arrived last evening (14th inst.) from Havana, stating that on the 1st April a Spanish cruiser arrived there having in company a piratical schooner which she had chased ashore and taken possession of. Most of the pirates escaped to the woods. A number were found dead on board the vessel, and had no doubt been murdered by their associates. The U. S. ships Hornet and Erie were busily employed in giving convoy to our vessels. *[N. Y. Herald.]*

**Newly discovered MSS. of Locke.**—A bundle of old manuscripts has lately come into the possession of a gentleman in Boreham, in Essex (England,) which turn out to be original letters and writings of the illustrious John Locke. The MS. of his Essay on the Human Understanding, with all its corrections, and many letters written during his banishment in Holland, as well as some letters of Algernon Sidney, Lord Shaftesbury, and others, are amongst this collection.

**Interesting to Ladies.**—Extract from Kent's Commentaries—vol. 2d, page 136.

In equity—a married woman is allowed through the medium of a trustee, to enjoy property as freely as a feme sole: It is not necessary that the trustee should be a stranger. The husband himself may be the trustee; and if property be settled to a woman's separate use and no trustee be appointed, the husband will be considered as such, notwithstanding he was a party to the instrument under which the wife claims.

(Page 137.) The wife being enabled in equity to act upon property in the hands of her trustees, she is treated in that court as having interests and obligations distinct from those of her husband. She may institute a suit by her next friend against him, and she may obtain an order to defend separately, suits against her; and when compelled to sue her husband in equity, the court may order him to make her a reasonable allowance in money to carry on the suit.

**Improvements in Clocks.**—Mr. Joseph Ives, of this village, (Brooklyn,) is the inventor and patentee of a *lever spring Clock*, which has passed the inspection of artists and mechanics with a high degree of approbation. The wheels are all of metal, the principal of which run on friction rollers, and exhibit an admirable nicety of finish and workmanship. The lever springs carry the striking part as well as the time, and require winding only once in eight days. The whole is in a small compact form, light and portable, without the necessity of weights, and afforded at half the price of the old fashioned metal clocks. It is a highly valuable American invention, and will add much to the reputation, and we hope also to the fortune of the patentee. *L. I. Star.*

**Sun-flower politicians.**—Why is the sun flower like modern politicians? Because it turns with the sun.



# The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1829.

**John Loxe, jun. Esq.** we have authority for stating, is a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Rowan, Davidson, Randolph and Chatham, in the next Congress of the United States. We learn that severe indisposition, which confined him to his bed for several weeks, prevented an earlier declaration of his intention.

**Lewis Williams, Esq.** is a candidate to represent the District composed of Surry, Iredell, Ashe and Wilkes, in the next Congress. He will be opposed by **Samuel King, Esq.** of Iredell.

We learn that **Edmund Deberry, Esq.** of Montgomery county, is a candidate to represent that District in the next Congress of the United States.

We also learn that **John Culpeper, of Montgomery, late Representative,** is not a candidate for re-election.

**Geographical Synopsis.**—Proposals for publishing a work, with this title, will be found in this week's paper. It has been compiled by **Mr. P. Barry, of this place,** with great care, and comprises, within a small compass, a mass of valuable geographical and statistical information. For the purpose of reference, it will be useful to almost every one; and will greatly facilitate the labors of instructors in teaching, and of students in studying, Geography.

The recent frosts, on the 26th and 27th ult. have been very destructive to fruit. Most of the peaches are killed, as well as plums and cherries; but the destruction has not been so great among the apples. Gardens have likewise suffered considerably, particularly where the precaution was not taken to cover the vegetables most liable to injury. In many places corn was injured, and in some instances, within our knowledge, entirely killed, being frozen into the bud.

**Louis McLane, of Delaware,** has been appointed by the President Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England, in the place of **Mr. Barbour, recalled.** Mr. Tazewell was offered the mission in the first instance; but we consider the present appointment as much the most judicious, and one that will give pretty general satisfaction.

**Foreign News.**—The great question which now agitates Great Britain to its centre,—that of Catholic Emancipation,—is probably ere this decided in favor of the Catholics. The immense majority by which the first reading of the bill for the emancipation of the Catholics was carried in the House of Commons, was considered as decisive of its success; though a powerful, yet ineffectual opposition, would be made to it in the House of Lords. The English Government has consented to this measure more from a dread of the consequences of a refusal, than from hearty good will. "The time is come," said **Mr. Peel,** in his speech on introducing the bill, "when less danger is to be apprehended to the general interests of the empire, and to the Protestant Establishment, in attempting to adjust the Catholic question, than in allowing it to remain any longer in its present state." It is no love of liberal principles, no disgust at religious intolerance and bigotry, that have wrought such a change in the government of England in favor of Catholic Emancipation; but it is the conviction that the reign of intolerance and oppression must cease, or be sustained by the sword. It is this that has at last caused truth to triumph over error, and sent bigotry and intolerance growling to their dens.

**Mr. CLAY,** with his family, reached Lexington, Ky. on the 6th ult. Along his whole route, he received the most flattering testimonials of the continued confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens; and he was met, at some distance from Lexington, by a large concourse of his old friends and neighbors, to congratulate him on his return to his county and home. Several carriages of ladies met Mrs. CLAY and accompanied her to Lexington. In the various demonstrations of public feeling, since Mr. CLAY left Washington, his enemies may see the futility of their attempts to crush him. His fame will be green and flourishing, when the names of his persecutors shall have been forgotten. "Recorded honors," (to borrow from the eulogy pronounced upon a distinguished Statesman of another country,) "shall gather round his monument, and thicken over him. It is a solid fabric, and will support the laurels that adorn it."

The Richmond Enquirer publishes a long letter on the etiquette established by the President. It is a curious document, and Mr. Ritchie, from aught that appears, is marvellously well pleased with it, notwithstanding his republican horror, at the very idea of etiquette, while Mr. Adams was in office. The writer says—"Whoever approaches the mansion, on his ascending the steps, finds a porter at the door ready to receive him." He is then informed

whether he must wait a few minutes, a few hours, or call at a more convenient season. If he be admitted, "he is shown into the drawing room, and sends his card or name to the President, while he waits the return of the porter, who, at the convenient time, conducts him to the audience room." When the visitor is introduced to the President, "a courteous and dignified decorum is observed; no relaxation or familiarity is practised, because the elevation of his views, and the magnitude of his official duties are totally adverse to, and necessarily preclude the encroachment of, levity." We give this brief account of the etiquette established at the President's Mansion, for the information of our readers. Whether it savors strongly of republican simplicity and may therefore be favorably contrasted with the forms observed by Mr. Adams and his predecessors in office, we leave for the public to judge.

**From Washington.**—Rumours multiply upon us from Washington. Duff gives the public to understand that the most "rigid scrutiny" is being held into the conduct of office holders, and that the war of proscription is far from being terminated.

We have traced some of these rumours to a source so intelligent and respectable, and they are so well fortified by circumstances and the whole tenor of events at Washington, that we repose great confidence in their being founded in truth. Mr. Barry has done himself much credit, if the rumour we have heard is true. He has firmly resisted all proscription, except for the offence of prostituting official facilities to electioneering purposes in the late struggle, either for one party or the other. Any rule that works both ways is at least equitable, and we believe all will concur in the policy of restraining the intermeddling of federal officers in the affairs of the States beyond the exercise of their rights and privileges as citizens. Jackson Postmasters are as obnoxious to the charge as Adams Postmasters; perhaps more so, from the more wild zeal which animated their party. Disposed to entertain no very high opinion of Mr. Barry, we confess that his determination in this respect, has made a most agreeable revolution in our feelings towards him; and perseverance in a course of so much moderation and justice, will secure to him the respect and confidence of the intelligent and honest portion of the public, when the false and exaggerated feelings of party are forgotten.

Whig.

New York, Monday, April 20.

By the Packet ship **William Thompson,** which arrived from Liverpool, have been received papers of that place to March 17th, and London to the 16th, both inclusive.

**Catholic Emancipation.**—On Tuesday evening, March 10, Mr. Peel brought in his bill,—one for granting emancipation to the Catholics,—the other for raising the elective franchise from 40s. to 40l. The first is entitled "A bill for the relief of His Majesty's Catholic subjects;" the other "A bill to amend certain acts of the Parliament, and to regulate the qualifications of persons entitled to vote at the election of Knights of the Shire of Ireland." The bills are long,—each making about two and a half columns in the London papers, and very closely printed. Both were read a first time on Tuesday evening, March 10th, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday the 16th.

The papers of the whole week, from the 13th to the 14th, both inclusive, are almost entirely filled with incidental debates in both Houses of Parliament arising on the presentation of petitions for and against the Catholic bills. On the 11th, the Earl of Winchelsea concluded a violent speech against the Catholics, by moving—

"That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order to be laid upon their Lordship's table, a return of all the Roman Catholic Clergy in Great Britain and Ireland, specifying bishopricks and other dignities, and the districts of which they have superintendence; also the number of foreigners acting as Roman Catholic Clergy in Ireland, whether regular or secular; the number of houses and seminaries under the direction of the order and society of Jesuits; the names and number of other Roman Catholic orders in Great Britain and Ireland; together with the number of inmates of the different convents and monasteries."

The Duke of Wellington replied in very energetic and decided terms.

**Turkey.**—The French papers contain news from Constantinople of the 8th ult. The Sultan has withdrawn the seals from **Izzet Mahomet,** the late Captain Pacha, who was only raised to the dignity of Grand Vizier about three months ago. A Capidschi bashi has been sent to Shumla to announce to him his dismissal, but he has not been formally disgraced. Rodosto, on the coast of the sea of Marmora, is assigned him for his residence. The Sultan has appointed as his successor **Hesdich Pasha,** celebrated for the taking of Missolonghi and Acropolis, and for having suppressed the insurrection of the famous Ali Pasha, of Janina. The cause of the deposition of the late Grand Vizier is said to be the extreme dissatisfaction of the Sultan at the little energy which he has shown since the taking of Varna.

Baltimore, April 3.

**Colony of Liberia.**—It appears from the last annual report of the Colonization Society, that the concerns of the colony are in a flourishing condition. Three vessels, it is known, were despatched last autumn, with emigrants to the number of 267. On board of one, only a single death, that of an aged infirm female, occurred during the passage. Another conveyed all her passengers (twenty six) in perfect health. A third lost four children, an event imputable to the vessel's being too small for the number of persons embarked in her. The passengers by the Doris were the only ones who suffered from the climate on their arrival, twenty-four of them falling victims to it; but it is to be remembered that the season was one of the most unhealthy ever known; that the passage of the Doris was nearly twice the usual length; that the mortality was confined to those who had occupied the most northerly situations in this country; and that all the deaths occurred in Monrovia. "Draw

a line (says Mr. Ashmun) due east and west across Elkridge, Maryland, and not a death has invaded the people south of it."—Additional experience confirms the belief that there is nothing in the African climate to prevent the successful establishment of colonies of coloured persons. Every month also, discloses some new resource, or produces some valuable improvement, in the colony. The testimony of Capt. Nicholson of the U. S. ship Ontario, is decided in favour of its progress; a testimony the more valuable as coming from a disinterested and intelligent source. A valuable addition has been made this year to the territory of the colony, in a tract of country the finest, in Mr. Ashmun's opinion, which he had seen in Africa; being easily cleared, and abounding in water. Agriculture and trade have advanced during the past year with a regular, if not a rapid progress. The products will hereafter equal the consumption in every article except rice. An agricultural society has been formed. Mill seats abound in the new territory; and the list of native productions, animals, fish, grains, vegetables, fruits, and articles of commerce is very various and tempting. At the commencement of the year, four small schooners had gone abroad under the flag of the colony and several were about to be built and fitted out at Monrovia. The trade of Liberia, also, has begun to excite interest and inquiry among our commercial men.

**Colonel John Williams, of Tennessee,** formerly of the United States Senate, has issued the following Card in a Knoxville paper.

**To the Public.**—The Hon. John Blair, in his late circular letter, has made a wanton attack on me. For years past, it has been my fortune to be barked at by the political puppies of this State. Mr. Blair, among the least and most contemptible of the pack, is manifestly desirous of giving himself some consequence by snapping at my heels. As he travelled a hundred miles out of his way to effect his object, I will, as soon as a prior engagement to one of his associates in defamation is attended to, prove to the public, that he has disobeyed the instructions of his constituents, as expressed through their Legislature, and thereby sanctioned one of the most infamous speculations ever practised on the state; that as their Representative, he is a mere drone in Congress; that he is a vile calumniator, and a puppy of the spaniel breed.

**JOHN WILLIAMS.**  
Jonesborough, March 10th, 1829.

**Amos Kendall.**—In a very moving letter written by Kendall and published in the Kentucky Argus, he takes the following sublime view of the course of himself and his coadjutors in the late political conflict:—

"I had faith, that just men struggling with adversity and oppression, presented a spectacle to which neither earth nor heaven was indifferent. I marched on regardless of proscription and threats. What has HEAVEN done? So disposed of events as to make **Barry Postmaster General, Bibb a Senator, Moore a Foreign Minister, and MYSELF a more humble Auditor!**"

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Baltimore American, dated Washington, April 17, 1829.

"For some time, Mr. Tazewell has been considered the prominent candidate for the leading Foreign Mission, the Court of St. James. I have not myself seen any thing in his political course to entitle him to pre-eminent rank. It is true, he has some metaphysical astuteness, but in matters of practice, I think him about fifty years behind the common sense of this day. The President, and Secretary of State, have preferred, or appointed, Mr. Louis McLane, of Delaware, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Great Court of St. James."

**Mr. Symmes Harrison, eldest son of Gen. Harrison, and the husband of the only child of the gallant Pike,** has deemed it his duty to resign the office of Receiver of public moneys, at Vincennes. He could not reconcile it to his sense of propriety to hold an office under men, who had outraged the feelings of his father. This spirited conduct must meet the approbation of all good men.

Cincinnati Gaz.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

**Our own Concerns.**—Mr. Skinner, our Postmaster, following up the measure meted to those who opposed the election of General Jackson, has transferred the List of Letters, usually published in the Patriot, to the Baltimore Republican. After the proscriptive policy that has been adopted, and so fully carried into effect at head quarters, a different course was not anticipated by us. Mr. Skinner, although he enjoyed under Mr. Adams all the honors and emoluments of his office undisturbed, has found it necessary, it is alleged, to take from us the means

whereby we live, to secure its continuance to him under the present reign.

The Jackson party has drawn a deep, legible party line, acting upon the principle that "he who is not for us is against us." There is, then, no alternative left; they must be met upon their own ground, and we shall see what another election will bring about. Acting upon the principle of "rotation in office," as now laid down, allowing that our Editorial brethren will be taken into favor under a new order of things, we shall put in our sickle for a harvest in the Baltimore Post-Office. In the mean time we must look for support and encouragement to those who dare be honest in the worst of times. At a more leisure moment we shall recur to the subject again.

We see by the newspapers, that Mr. Owen, of Lanark, arrived at Cincinnati on Friday the 10th of April, in compliance with an engagement to meet the Rev. A. Campbell, in a public controversy. A large town meeting was held, on the evening previous to his arrival, at which the Mayor of the City presided, and the challenge of Mr. Owen and the reply of Mr. Campbell having been read, a committee of ten citizens was appointed "to procure a suitable place for the meeting, & also to make what arrangements may be necessary thereto." Upon our word, we think the good people of Cincinnati might be much more profitably employed than in encouraging this bootless wrangling.

Nat. Intel.

Of all strange tastes and notions, the following, copied from the London Morning Herald, is perhaps the most strange.

"A Lady who lives about two miles from town, in a pleasant and healthy situation, is desirous of receiving, as an inmate, a lady labouring under nervous or mental derangement. Apply by letter, post paid, to A. B. Mr. Stewart, shoemaker, 25 Savile-street, corner of Clifford-street, Bond-street."

**Rare Instance of Conjugal Affection.**—An instance of real and permanent conjugal affection was produced in evidence at the Somerset sessions, which has never perhaps been paralleled in the annals of humanity.—In an appeal cause, a woman who was there as witness, swore that she had never lost sight of her husband for twelve hours together, at any one time, either day or night, during a period of fifty years.

There is now living in Providence, (R. I.) a man aged about fifty-eight years, who was never out of the State of Rhode Island, never sick, or took medicine; never shaved by any but himself; never sued or was sued; has been up before sunrise every day in the last forty years; and has not tasted any kind of intoxicating liquor for thirty years.

**Ohio against the world.**—Mr. Reuben Hedger, who resides near this town, has seven children; three sons and four daughters, that weigh one thousand four hundred and thirty nine pounds.

The three sons weigh	660 lbs.
The four daughters	789
Total,	1449
The daughters weigh severally, as follows.—268, 216, 211, 190.	

Mr. Hedger is a man rather below the common stature himself, not weighing, we should suppose, more than one hundred and fifty pounds.

The good natured Editor of the Schoharie Republican says: "The editor—printer—publisher—foreman & oldest apprentice, (two in all) are confined by sickness—and the whole establishment is left in care of the devil."

**Money lost at the Gaming Table.**—An important decision was lately made at Charleston, which we suppose to be new in this country, though not England. It goes to establish, that S. & M. Allen may recover at law \$2500, lost at a Faro Table, by Alexander Main, and belonging to them, won from the said Main by Henry L. Watson, Joseph Watson, and Nicholas Spalding, Gamblers, and actually passed into their possession by Main. The action was brought on the affidavit of Main himself.

Fayetteville Observer.

H. S. Tanner has nearly completed and will publish on the 11th of May next, his new Map of the United States. Mr. T. has been long engaged on this work, which we learn, contains, among a great mass of original materials, nearly one hundred new counties and upwards of eight hundred names of towns, villages, and other places, never before located on any similar map. The distances from place to place, along the leading roads, are indicated. Plans of all the principal cities, with the names of the streets and public buildings, distinctly engraved, and supplemental maps on enlarged scales, of the environs of those cities, decorate the sides of the map.

**Singular Will.**—The will of Sir Gilbert East has been proved under £300,000. The deceased has left legacies for his dogs at the rate of 7s. per week. They are to be fed

with milk, barley, oatmeal, sea biscuit, and tripe. Also further allowance for kennel furniture, as well as medicine and a man to look after them. No dog to be killed under pretence of old age, and from a false notion of charity. His horses and mares to have a run for life in his meadows at Fitch, Berks, to be provided a warm shed in winter, with plenty of bran, chaff, and hay; 8s. a week to be allowed for each besides payment for a trusty and honest person to attend them. A parrot he gives to Martha Hack, for the care of the bird, £15 quarterly during the bird's life, and £20 a year as long as she survives it.

Lon. Pa.

In the newly invented Rail Road Car, which has been exhibited at Washington, 8 persons were recently drawn across the Rotunda of the Capital, with a single thread of common sewing cotton. This immense saving of propelling power is produced by the application of one friction wheel resting upon the main axle, and revolving thereon, and sustaining the whole weight of the load. The inventor is a Mr. Isaac Knight, of Baltimore.

In the reply of Mr. Clay to the letter of the Committee of New-Jersey citizens, the expressions occur:

"The will of the majority has been constitutionally expressed. Obedience to it is not merely enjoined from necessity, but is dictated as a republican duty."

Here is a most Republican sentiment well and forcibly expressed. The following extract from the Telegraph of Thursday, shows how the best ideas may be mutilated and perverted:

"We would put it to the conscience of every honest republican, if the individual entertaining the sentiment 'that obedience to the will of the majority of the people ought to be regretted, and submitted to only from necessity,' is a fit person to hold a trust in this country."

Can shamelessness reach any higher perfection? The original language and the pretended extract occupy parallel columns in the Telegraph, yet does the editor calculate on his influence with his readers to induce them to believe his perversion to be genuine, and the original to be spurious! Such a falsification is worthy the editor of the Kentucky Argus, and, to be honest and candid, is something in his style and manner. We would not be understood as imputing it to any public officer.

National Journal.

**Matrimony.**—He that would gather the roses of matrimony, should wed in the May of life. If you wish only the withered leaves and thorns, why, put it off till September. "Procrastination is the thief of time."

**Man.**—Man is so pugnacious an animal, that even the quakers, who in all other things seem effectually to have subdued this part of their animal nature, carry on controversy, whenever they engage in it, tooth and nail. Quarterly Review.

**Remedy for the Sick Head-ache.**—Three or four small lumps of citric acid, each about the size of a pea, dissolved in cold water and drank, is said to be an effectual remedy for this painful disease.

## Married.

On the 21st ult. by Nathan Cornell, Esq. Mr. Thomas Brunt, son of James Brunt, to Miss Sarah R. Lee, all of Rowan county.

Fayetteville Market, April 23.

Cotton, 7 1/2 a 8, bagging, 20 a 24; bacon 6 a 6 1/2; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 13 a 16; corn, 45 a 50; flaxseed, 85; lard, 6; lead, 8; shot per bag, 2 30; lime, 2 30 a 3; molasses, 32 a 33; nails, cut, 8 50 a 9; wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 25 a 30; sugar, common 8 75, prime 10; salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; steel, American, 4 a 9; tobacco, leaf, 3; apple brandy 40 a 45; whiskey 25; wheat, 81.

United States Bank Notes 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Charleston Market, April 18.

Cotton, 8 a 10; flour, 7 1/2 a 8; corn, 43 a 47; oats, 35 a 38; whiskey, 28 a 30; N. E. rum 32 a 34; northern gin, 30 a 35; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 3 a 4; beeswax 30 a 32; tallow, 8 a 9; bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 9; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 20 a 23; salt, Liverpool 35 a 40; T. Island, 48; sugar Mucovado, 8 a 10; St. Croix and Jamaica, 10 a 11; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 13 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 28 a 29; N. Orleans, 31 a 32.

Richmond, April 23.—Cotton 7 a 9, coffee 11 1/2 to 17, according to quality; corn 40 a 45, flour 5 25 a 5 50, wheat 1 00, apple brandy, 32 a 38, peach do, 50 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25. North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. discount. Carolina do. 1 1/2 a 2. Georgia do. 2 1/2 a 3.

## Episcopal Convention.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Diocese of North-Carolina, will be held in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, May 23d.

## Proposals

For publishing a Geographical Synopsis. BY P. BARRY.

THIS work is in tabular form and exhibits, at one view, the area in square miles, population, government, religion, state of society, revenue, military strength, seat of government, largest city, river, mountain, with their dimensions; the latitude, minerals, staple productions, with other valuable information of all the modern Geographical divisions of the earth.

It will be published on fine paper, in the neatest manner, and delivered to subscribers at \$1 per copy, or 2 00 lined and hung with rollers.

N. B. The approval of several literary gentlemen, who have examined the manuscript, is attached to the subscribing prospectus.

21st.



## VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

### THE FLOWER GIRL OF MADRID.

"Listen! and I'll relate a tale,  
Of love and filial duty."

"May it please your Majesty to purchase some flowers of a poor mountain maiden, who travelled many a long mile before the sun had risen to collect them?" said a mask at a masquerade dressed as a flower girl, to a person in disguise as a monarch and arrayed in royal robes; at the same time dropping on her knees and presenting her basket. His Majesty, to preserve his character, selected a few bunches with proud air, and haughtily tossed a piece of gold upon the floor of the saloon which rolled behind an arch in the corner. The flower girl in pursuit of the gold, went behind the arch, and stooping forward to reach it, her basket was unfortunately overturned and her flowers scattered upon the floor. While she was busily engaged in gathering them up, she was startled by a voice at her side, and looking up she beheld—

But it is necessary before proceeding farther, to introduce to my readers our heroine, the Flower Girl.

St. Idelfonso, a town of considerable population and wealth, situated on the banks of the Tagus, in Spain, was governed by Don Pedro di Grastienburg, a gentleman who had inherited from his forefathers an exalted birth and pedigree, and had also received from them what he considered as good as either—an immense fortune. Few men in Spain could boast of more bravery than he had possessed in his youth, and his deeds of gallantry and acts of daring, those characteristics of the Spanish nation, were unparalleled. He had early joined the standard of his Sovereign and had been his particular favorite; but as he advanced in years, feeling a desire for retirement, he had asked and received the government of St. Idelfonso. Here his days were spent in the duties incumbent upon his office, and so faithful was he to them, that he had but little leisure to attend a masquerade or bull fight, the common amusements of Spain; consequently the Donna Inez (his daughter) had but seldom appeared in public. Her parents were extravagantly fond of her, and their love was so amply returned, that Inez, who had never experienced its pleasures, had no desire to mingle in society, while she was able by staying at home to add to their amusement or comfort. She lived almost as secluded from the world as if she had in reality become a nun and had taken the veil; but she was continually storing and gracing her mind (her personal appearance needed no alteration) with knowledge and accomplishments. In this manner did Inez pass her time, till she had completed her eighteenth year. About this time the Governor of Villa Nulva, a town two or three hundred miles distant from St. Idelfonso, an old and intimate friend of Don Pedro, paying him a friendly visit, was so forcibly struck with the beauty and good qualities of Inez, as to propose to him, her marriage with his son Don Sebastian di Castellax. The old gentleman conversed on the subject, and neither of them doubting the willingness of their children to obey them, executed the necessary writings, and Don Sebastian and Donna Inez were betrothed without ever having seen each other. Don Sebastian was a gentleman of first rate talents and abilities and his black hair, large dark and piercing eyes, and his elegantly curled mustachios left to be added in the point of beauty. He had heard Inez spoken of in terms of high admiration, and his heart not being previously attached, made no objections to his parent's proposal.

Previous to her marriage, Inez was invited to spend a few weeks in Madrid with a relative, and her parents thinking it advisable that she should see a little of the world, consented though, reluctantly. It was at a masquerade which she attended, where the scene occurred with which the tale is commenced. Among the beauty and fashion of Madrid, Inez, (for she it was masked as the flower girl) stood conspicuous. The neatness so happily blended with elegance, with which she was attired, and her agreeable occupation, were too striking not to be noticed, and when noticed could not fail to be admired. Her sparkling eyes beaming with good nature and affability, could be seen through the holes in the mask, and besides, being a stranger, she was doubly interesting. She several times in the course of the evening perceived the eyes of a person masked as a knight, fixed on her with an expression which she not being skilled in the lore of love, could not understand. After this when they were separated, those eyes and that expression were before her imagination.

Inez, while stooping to collect her flowers, was startled by a voice at her side, and looking up beheld the knight who addressed her thus—

"Fair damsel, I crave a boon; allow me, an unworthy knight, but the avowed protector of innocence, to assist you in gathering up these scattered flowers." Inez was so agitated (though she knew not why) as not to be able to reply, when by an unlucky accident the string of her mask broke and it fell to the floor. At the same moment our knight, to have a fair view of her face tore his mask off—Inez did not know that she ought to have replaced her mask—did not know that it was dangerous to suffer a man to behold such charms, and did not make one effort to resume her mask, but allowed the knight to lead her to a seat in the Garden. Here, while conversing, Inez by some unaccountable mystery, thought of her engagement to Sebastian, and a tear rolled down her cheek. She was surprised. This idea had never given her a moment of pain or pleasure, and why it should now cause tears to flow, was what she could not account for, but she quickly wiped it away as she listened to Sir Knight, who could not restrain his ardor, and under the beautiful and odoriferous orange and lemon trees, inhaling the pure air, in a "moonlit eve," Inez had the first tale of love poured into her (in these matters) inexperienced ears.—She heard, she understood, she believed, she wished to forget Sebastian—but no! she was too filial; she at once thought of her duty to her parents, and heroically resolved, however hard the undertaking, to sacrifice what she now felt to be her happiness by saying, "Stranger, I am betrothed." The words rang upon her ear like a death knell, the color forsook his lips, and he faintly articulated, "Then farewell happiness," and sank upon the ground. Inez was not refined enough to faint, but immediately called for assistance, and the lifeless knight was borne away. She inquired, and no one could inform her who the stranger was, and Inez left the room with the consolation that she had given up love to the commands of her parents. In a short time, Inez returned home to prepare for her marriage with Sebastian;—had she forgotten the stranger knight? By no means! His image was constantly before her, he was the subject of her nightly and her daily dreams. She had at first endeavored to forget him, but she found it impossible and had cherished him in her memory. She would soliloquize thus—"I know not who he is, yet I feel I can never sincerely love any one else, but shall endeavor to do my duty to my husband in accordance with the will of my parents."

The marriage day at length arrived, but instead of Sebastian, came the messenger with the intelligence of his illness.

"He was taken sick," said the person, "about three weeks since, suddenly, at Madrid, but was convalescent until yesterday, when he experienced a fresh attack of the disorder, which will probably delay the marriage some time." Inez had now a short respite, and she rather more hoped than feared that the next news would be that he recovered, and the wedding day was again appointed.

In a gloomy room in the lower part of Don Pedro's mansion stood the sacred altar—before it the Holy Father in his habiliments of office;—on one side surrounded by his relatives was Donna Inez deeply shrouded in a large, rich and elegant veil. She never before had realized the wretchedness of her situation—about to give her hand to one while she was sensible her heart was possessed by another.

While in this train of thought, Sebastian entered, and Inez almost involuntarily drew her veil closer about her and cast her eyes upon the floor. Sebastian's wan countenance, wasted form, pallid cheeks, and sunken eyes, clearly showed that he considered his marriage any thing but happiness. He did not once attempt to pierce, with his eyes, the fold of drapery which covered the face of his bride; but seemed to feel, that although he was personally concerned in the affair, his mind, was somewhere else. The responses were hardly audible, but the solemn ceremony was finally ended, and they retired by opposite passages to prepare for the marriage feast; and Inez after changing her dress, walked to the garden to grieve in "silence and alone," and seated herself under a wide spreading palm tree in a recess. In this situation, with her head leant upon her hand revolving her misery, she was startled by the sound of footsteps, and raising her head, the stranger knight stood before her. Her situation immediately flashed upon

her mind, and as the knight knelt before her, she exclaimed—

"Why! O why earnest thou hither to heighten my grief, and to witness my sorrow. Did I not inform you at the masquerade that I was betrothed? and now I am married?"

"To whom?" faintly murmured the Knight.

"To Don Sebastian di Castellax."

"Good God! art thou Donna Inez de Grastienburg?"

"The same."

"My wife, my beloved wife!" and they were in each other's arms.

*A wonderful Book.*—We are so accustomed to the sight of a Bible, that it ceases to be admirable to us. It is printed just like other books, and so we are apt to forget that it is not like other books. But there is nothing in the world like it, or comparable to it. The sun in the firmament is nothing to it, if it be really—what it assumes to be—an actual direct communication from God to man. Take up your Bible with this idea, and look at it and wonder at it. It is a treasure of unspeakable value to you, for it contains a special message of love and tender mercy, from God to your soul. Do you wish to converse with God? Open it and read. And, at the same time look to him who speaks to you in it and ask him to give you an understanding heart, that you may not read in vain, but that the word may be in you, as good seed in good ground, bringing forth fruit unto eternal life. Only take care not to separate God from the Bible. Read it in the secret of God's presence, and receive it from the lips, and feed upon it, it will be to you as it was to Jeremiah the joy and rejoicing to your heart. The best advice which any one friend can give to another, is that he should consult God; and the best turn that any book can do to its reader, is to refer him to the Bible.

Let us seek to know more of the Bible, but in doing so, let us remember, that however much we may add by study to our knowledge of the book, we have just so much true knowledge of God as we have love of him and no more. Our continual prayer ought to be that our true notions may become true feelings, and that our orthodoxy and theology may become holy love and holy obedience. This is the religion of eternity; and the religion of eternity is the only religion for us—for yet a few days, and we shall be in eternity.

Erskine.

*Automaton.*—In Vernon's description of the Silk Winding Mill, mention is made of M. de Vaccanson, who although bearing the title of Marquis, was an ingenious mechanic. He constructed an automaton which could distinctly articulate a number of phrases. The following is an account of one of his inventions:

"He was very laborious, and for the purpose of being roused at any desirable hour from his slumbers, he made an image in the human form, which he inclosed in a case with folding doors, and placed in his bed-chamber. When he retired to rest he wound up the clock work, and put the hands to the time at which he wished to rise. At the moment indicated, the figure would throw open the doors with vigor, advance to the windows, withdraw the curtains, approach the bed, perform the same operation there, and forthwith move back to its recess. Sometime after he had finished this fanciful work, a clergyman, accompanied by a military friend, made a visit to the Marquis at his estate in the country, where that machine was established. The military gentleman had never heard of the alarming night walker, and the mischievous churchman prevailed upon the host to cede his bed to his friend, and leave the management of the rest to him. At midnight the stranger was startled from his sleep by the noisy burst of the figure into the room, and when the window curtains were withdrawn, he plainly discovered a human form advancing towards his bed. He seized one of his pistols which lay upon the night table beside him, and cried out, "stop or I fire." The figure continued to advance, raised its arms to remove the bed curtains, the trigger was drawn, the ball entered the body of the automaton, destroyed some of the principal movements, and it was laid aside in disgust, and, as I was informed, never repaired."

*Good double Pun.*—Somebody asked Baron Rothschild to take venison. "No!" said the Baron, "I never eat venison, I don't think it is so cool as mutton." "O!" said the Baron's friend, "I wonder at your saying so; if mutton were better than venison, why does venison cost so much more?" "Vy?" replied the Baron, "I will tell you vy—in dish world de peeples alvays prefer vat ish deer to vat ish sheep."

## POETRY.

SELECTED FOR THE YADKIN & CATAWBA JOURNAL.

### TRUTH, YOUTH, AND AGE.

TRUTH. What is immortality?

YOUTH. It is the glory of the mind,  
The deathless voice of ancient Time;  
The light of genius—pure—refined!  
The monuments of deeds sublime!  
O'er the cold ashes of the dead  
It breathes a grandeur and a power,  
Which shine when countless years have fled.  
Magnificent as the first hour!

TRUTH. What is Immortality?

AGE. Ask it of the gloomy waves,  
Of the old forgotten graves,  
Whereof not one stone remains;  
Ask it of the ruin'd fane,  
Temples that have pass'd away,  
Leaving not a wreck to say  
Here an empire once hath stood!  
Ask it in thy solitude,  
Of thy solemn musing mind,  
And, too truly, wilt thou find,  
Earthly immortality  
Is a splendid mockery!

### TO THE GIRLS.

Sweet girls, shall I tell you the way to get married?  
O yes, to be sure, Sir, methinks you exclaim;  
'Tis a way, we confess, that our wishes are carried?  
And why not?—pray where is the wonder or blame?

Lovely dears, neither wonder nor blame need affright ye,  
'Tis the right of your sex, one and all to love man,  
Who was born to protect: not to injure or slight ye,  
And therefore, get married as soon as you can.

And yet, shall I tell you the way to allure him?  
Then give up some whims, little fancies and airs;  
Lay your hair-locks with care, if you hope to secure him,  
And spread not too freely your wiles and your snares.

Those sweet rosy lips; how transporting to kiss them;  
Those lips can for trifles too frequently pout,  
And your eyes, like twin diamonds—may kind heaven bless them;  
Those eyes; and you know it; can frown without doubt.

Then your tongues: pretty prattlers: can talk so endearing;  
O yes, and can sing too, whatever you please:  
Let me beg you keep them sometimes out of hearing,  
And yield not too much, to your power to tease.

Sweetest creatures remember; to keep him in fetters,  
The man who adores you must now and then rule,  
For though to your beauty and charms we are debtors,  
Contradiction and strife, will the warmest love cool.

Well then; you may say? Mr. Censor pray tell us  
What else you would us in reason to do?  
What else? Why, I'll tell you, but be not too zealous,  
The task is most easy; yes easy for you.

Let smiles and good-humor be ever about you,  
And be not by flattery carried away,  
Do this, and proud man: no he can't live without you,  
And this to get married, dear girls, is the way.

### EVERY MAN A FARMER

The cultivation of the earth is congenial to the nature of mankind; and a very large proportion of men, during some share of their lives, either do, or have a desire to, become farmers. Besides those who, in civilized countries, are bred to the culture of the soil, and make it their sole pursuit through life, there are thousands of others who retire from the bustles and anxieties of trade, the vexations of a professional, or the turmoils of a public life, to rural quiet and the undisturbed cultivation of a few acres of land. The merchant, whose youth has been spent behind the counter, whose prime of life and middle age have past between the ledger and the strong-box, between the hopes of gain and the fears of loss, having at length realised a plum, retires from the crowded city and the anxieties of trade, to the pure air of the country and the peaceful cultivation of a farm. The lawyer, having acquired wealth and professional fame, abandons his causes for a more tempting cause, the pursuit of agriculture, or mingles with his professional labors the exercise of the spade and the plough. In like manner the physician and the divine, the curers of physical and moral diseases, consult their own health and quiet, and find a balm for body and mind, by snatching a few hours from the calls of professional duty, to the grateful pursuits of tilling the earth. Why should we mention the statesman and the warrior? They too are inclined to become farmers; the one leaving the field of ambition, the other his harvest of laurels, both seek a soil more congenial to the best feelings of man, and end the career of life, like Cincinnatus, at the plough. Even the mariner, the adventurous son of Neptune, whose home has been for many years, professionally, practically, on the

deep—who has sailed to all lands and visited every sea, bringing with him the rarities of every country and products of every clime—purchases a home on the land, transplants his exotics into his native soil, and prefers that his last rest should be in the rural churchyard with his kindred, to finding a bed in the bosom of the deep. The mechanic too is smit with the love of farming, and exchanges the dust of the shop for the furrows of the field, the confined air of crowded rooms for the free atmosphere of the heavens, and the noise of machinery for the music of birds.

Nor is this prevailing love of agriculture, which sooner or later in life discovers itself, to be wondered at, whether we consider it as implanted in our nature, or whether it be the result of reason and experience. If it be innate, it is merely kept down for a while by the engrossing pursuits of wealth, the calls of ambition, or the strife of glory. But these being at length satiated or disappointed, the mind, set free, returns to its native desires, and applies its remaining energies to their peaceful gratification. But reason and experience may well be allowed their share in bringing so large a portion of mankind ultimately to the cultivation of the earth. Who, that values his native dignity and independence, would not prefer to be lord of a few acres of land, with nobody's humors to consult but his own, and nobody to please but his Maker, to the cringing, the fawning and lying that are apt to enter so largely into political, and professional, mercantile and mechanic life? If any man on earth can emphatically say—"I ask no favors"—it is the farmer. Skillful and honest labor is all that the earth requires, and it yields a due return—no favors dearly bought with the surrender of independence, of honor, of truth, and of all noble and manly feelings; no truckling for office, no fawning for popularity, no lying for gain. No man can say of farming, "I have served a faithless master! I have sacrificed honor, and conscience, and independence of mind, and what have I gained?" Among farmers there are no deserted Woolseys, and no Belisarius lives a reproach to agricultural pursuits. The choristers of the field never sing to deceive, the flowers of the mead never bloom to hide a deformity, and nature never smiles, to be tray.

### AN ANECDOTE WORTH HEARING.

Odessa, Oct. 2.—There is now at Odessa a man whose very appearance is enough to damp the ardour of the recruits that are continually pouring into the town; this man's history is worth relating as one of the most extraordinary instances of presence of mind on record. This man fell senseless from a severe wound he received in which the Turks remained masters of the field. At night a Turk came to cut off the ears of the slain, rolled over the body of our hero, and conceiving that life was extinct, commenced his operations. The pain and loss of blood brought the poor fellow to his senses, who well knew his fate had he shown the least signs of life; he, therefore remained motionless; the Turk cut off the other ear, put both into his pocket, and walked off! The mutilated Russian is now recovering and continues to be an object of great curiosity to the whole neighborhood.

**I have just Received,**  
FROM Charleston, at my Establishment north  
of the Court-House, a quantity of  
**Prime Cuba sweet Oranges,**  
**Large do. Lemons,**  
**COCOA NUTS,**  
**CANDIES, WELL ASSORTED,**  
Duff's New-York Butter Crackers, (fresh)  
**Smoked Herrings, Mackerel, No. 2.**  
**ALSO ON HAND,**  
**H. A. Davies' Malt Beer,**  
**JAPAN, TIN AND CLEAR WARE, &c.**  
Which I offer LOW, for CASH.  
WM. HUNTER.  
Charlotte, April 1829.—3432

**A Good Farm in Rowan FOR SALE.**  
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Nicholas Lutewick, I shall expose to sale, on the Tuesday day of Rowan county Court, in May next, a tract of Land on the main Yadkin River, at the mouth of Dutch Second Creek, containing two hundred and two acres and a half. The land is said to be of the best quality in that section of the county, and is well improved. All the necessary houses and out-houses, for a small family, are on the premises; and as the sale is to be for cash, it is thought the land will go at less than its value.

HAMILTON C. JONES, Trustee.  
April 8, 1829.—5132.  
**NOTICE.**—By order of the Court of Equity, for Rowan county, will be sold, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday, the 18th day of May next, on a credit of 12 months,  
**Four or Five Negroes,**  
the property of the children and heirs of Henry Kingsbury, deceased, to satisfy the claims of Richard W. Long and James I. Long against said heirs, and for other purposes.  
SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. n. c.  
April 20, 1829.—4492.